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Oosporeæ and *Florideæ*. The first order contains the simplest forms, such as *Clathrocystis*, which Dr. Farlow has proved to be the cause of the red color of some of the codfish cured at Gloucester, and the *Nostochineæ*, which are arranged after Thuret. The second order includes all the grass-green algæ except *Vaucheria*, and with them are also placed the *Phaeosporeæ*, which suborder includes *Laminaria*, *Agarum* and *Alaria* as well as several tribes of less conspicuous olive-brown algæ. The third order is made up of the *Vaucheriæ* and *Fucacæ*; and the fourth is very nearly coincident with Harvey's *Rhodospërmeæ*. This system embraces all that is good in the arrangement proposed by Cohn, and gives moreover a definite place to some families which that author knew not how to dispose of. The parallelism to Oosporic, Zygosporic, Carposporic, etc., Fungi is not dwelt upon, nor even mentioned. It is to be hoped that future studies may separate the *Vaucheriæ* from the *Fucacæ*, as they are widely different in structure, habit and color, and even the mode of producing oospores is not very similar in the two groups. Then the *Fucacæ* could take rank as an order, which would be more befitting their general character. As there has been no thorough revision of the New England Algæ since the publication of the Nereis, nearly thirty years ago, a good many minor changes are introduced, and corrections made. The number of additional species is considerable, but with the exception of a *Fucus* or two, a *Laminaria*, a new *Nemastoma*, several *Corallinacæ*, a *Dityosiphon* and four species of *Monostroma*, they are mostly minute or obscure forms, which would escape the notice of a less practised algologist than Professor Farlow. An introduction of twenty-four pages gives the reasons for the classification adopted, and contains many hints which will be very useful to the collector and the student. The latter will find at the end of the book an excellent "Artificial Key to the Genera," and a good list of the works consulted in the preparation of the report. Altogether the work is thorough and scholarly; it reflects high credit on the author, and it will be of very great use to students of these interesting and beautiful plants.—

D. C. EATON.

Aquilegia chrysantha.—Every botanist knows that a label will sometimes get misplaced, especially in the sometime hurry of collecting, and that error will creep in at times in spite of the best efforts at accuracy. It was only in view of these well known chances that I suggested in Vol. IV, No. 1, that there might be some mistake about the plant which Mr. Marcus E. Jones found at Colorado Springs, which had the flowers of *A. carulea* and of *A. chrysantha* all on one. My chief reason for making the suggestion was that I had made some careful collections in that vicinity in 1871 and in 1873, and many good botanists had also collected there, and it seemed that so large and so showy a plant should have been readily seen by some one. As Mr. Jones subsequently wrote that he could not be mistaken, there would seem to be no need of any further record in the matter. I would however like to do him the justice to say that a correspondent sends me

specimens from Cheyenne Canon, five miles below Colorado Springs, and has also found a few specimens in Glen Eyrie. She also reports that it is said to be abundant in Bear Creek Canon. It is still I think remarkable that this plant was not collected by any of the early explorers of this district, and it is probable that it is one of those cases where the appearance of man changes circumstances in favor of the rapid spread of plants which had little show in the unaided struggle for life in wild nature.

I may further remark that the width of the flowers sent me by my correspondent favors Mr. Jones' suggestion that *Aquilegia chrysantha* and *A. cærulea* are not specifically distinct.—THOMAS MEEHAN.

NOTE.—Since I sent you my note on the yellow *Aquilegia* at Colorado Springs, my correspondent writes that she has found two cases of pale blue flowers on the same plants as the yellow ones. I am glad to render this additional testimony to the accuracy of Mr. Jones' observations. The flowers however seem to be yellow forms of *Aquilegia cærulea*, and not to have the short sepals and petals in comparison with the spurs, which *A. chrysantha* has.—T. M.

Hieracium aurantium.—This foreign plant is not described in our botanical text books, and I judge is not generally known in this country. It is quite common here and is fast becoming a troublesome weed.—W. H. LENNON, *Brookport, N. Y.*

Aplectrum hyemale.—Among a large number of specimens of this plant, collected a few weeks ago, at least one-third had flowers of a *greenish-yellow*, without the slightest trace of brown or purple, not even a speck on the lip. Is this variation common? The botanists do not mention it.—W. H. L.

Some New York Ferns.—At the village of Holley, about twenty miles west of Rochester, N. Y., the Rochester and Niagara Falls R. R. crosses a ravine up which, within a distance of less than two miles, are found the following ferns:

Polypodium vulgare, *Adiantum pedatum*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *A. ebeneum*, *A. angustifolium*, *A. thelypteroides*, *A. Filix-femina*, *Camp-tosorus rhizophyllus*, *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, *P. Dryopteris*, *Aspidium Noveboracense*, *A. Thelypteris*, *A. cristatum*, *A. cristatum*, var. *Clintonianum*. *A. Goldianum*, *A. marginale*, *A. spinulosum*, *A. acrostichoides*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *C. bulbifera*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *O. Struthiopteris*, *Dicksonia pilosiuscula*, *Osmunda regalis*, *O. Claytoniana*, *O. cinnamomea*, *Botrychium ternatum*, *B. Virginianum*, *B. matricariaefolium*, *B. lanceolatum*.—W. H. L.

Botanical Handbooks For Tourists.—An excellent list of this kind has been published by Prof. G. L. Goodale in No. 9 of the Bibliographical Contributions from the Library of Harvard University. We print it here as we have so often received letters asking just the